

WEATHER FORECAST.

Colder to-day; snow, followed by clearing weather; to-morrow fair and continued cold.
Highest temperature yesterday, 48; lowest, 39.
Detailed weather reports will be found on the editorial page.

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The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

A HAPPY BLENDING.

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U.S. RELIEF WORKERS, UNDER FIRE 22 DAYS, SEE ARMENIANS DIE

17 Near East Mission Aids Watch Slaughter, Powerless to Help.

LIKE DANTE'S INFERNO

American Flag Draws Bullets and Hospital Is Shelled.

20,000 BELIEVED SLAIN

Diary of "Y" Secretary Gives Graphic Story of Siege of Marash and Rescue.

By the Associated Press.

ADANA, Asia Minor, Feb. 29 (delayed).—Since the siege of Felek fortress has undergone no more severe wracking experience than seven relief workers of the Near East Committee for Relief in the Near East who were shut up for twenty-two days without outside communication in a mission compound at Marash, during which time thousands of Armenians were slain by Turks. They were under a constant rain of lead while French troops, aided by Armenians, battled with Turkish Nationalists for possession of the city, more than half of which was burned during the engagement, which brought about a terrible loss of life.

The story is told in the diary of the Rev. C. T. Crathern, a Boston Y. M. C. A. secretary, who went through the siege and arrived at Adana on February 15.

The Rev. Mr. Crathern, with Paul Snyder, Miss Helen Schultz of Reading, Pa., a French Lieutenant and two Armenians, attempted to leave Marash by automobile for Adana January 29 but were driven back to Marash by a fusillade of bullets, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Crathern displayed the American flag.

The Turks had been resenting French occupation of Marash and other Cilician cities for many weeks. Mr. Crathern reported that the Armenians were engaged in a skirmish with Turkish bandits, when an American automobile appeared and drew fire from the Turks. Mr. Crathern's diary says that on January 21 he found Marash with its houses and shops closed and the Turks engaged in talking in small groups throughout the city.

At noon shots were heard by the relief workers, indicating that the long threatened clash in the city had started. French officials arrested several Armenian officials, precipitated an outbreak. Shooting soon began in all parts of the city. A French sentry guarding an American hospital was killed and another French soldier was wounded.

Shooting continued throughout the night. The Armenians were engaged on the 22d by the sound of guns and flashes from exploding shells. An attack was made on the American hospital by the doctors and nurses having a narrow escape.

Fighting continued on the 23d, and through his field glasses Mr. Crathern said he could see Armenians fleeing through the streets before the Turks, who shot them down, while Turkish snipers on the hills about the city shot at Armenians attempting to leave Marash. The diary says:

"It was pitiful to see them throw up their hands and scream while attempting to escape. We watched them fleeing over the hills until they reached our compound, some dropping wounded and others staggering into the mission grounds with wild eyes and purple faces, telling of the awful massacre just beginning."

On the 24th the Armenians conferred with the French General, Quereite, and told him stories of the refugees brought of the horrors. He said he would try to correct the situation. But on the 25th a cessation of hostilities failed and a heavy bombardment began in the afternoon. The French fired upon certain sections from which Turks were sniping.

Allies Decide to Occupy Constantinople

LONDON, Saturday, March 6.—The Daily Telegraph prints a report that the Allies have decided on the military and naval occupation of Constantinople in consequence of the treatment of the Armenians by the Turks. The paper represents Great Britain as determined to occupy the Turkish capital and says she has invited France and Italy to co-operate and that their replies are awaited.

PARIS, March 6.—On proposals by Premier Venizelos of Greece the Supreme Allied Council has decided upon energetic action at Constantinople, backed by military measures, says "Pertinax" in the Echo de Paris. Orders appear already to have been given British military and naval forces in the vicinity of the Turkish capital.

TURKS ARM TO RESIST ALLIES

Irregular Troops Mobilize to Oppose Turning Thence Over to Greece.

LONDON COUNCIL SILENT

Massacres Now Admitted and Are Likely to Have Bearing on Settlement.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
LONDON, March 5.—The gravity of the situation both in Asia Minor and the Near East has induced members of the Council of Foreign Ministers, in session here, to place themselves in a position of incommodo to-night. The Near Eastern situation became threatening on the receipt here this afternoon of news that bands of irregular Turkish troops were mobilizing, apparently spontaneously, in Thrace, to resist by force of arms the decision of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference to turn that province over to Greece.

Up to a late hour to-night, however, the Foreign Ministers held to the opinion that it was not necessary to send more allied troops into the Near East. This decision, however, is subject to quick change.

The Cilician massacres by the Turks now are admitted in official circles here, where they are characterized as likely to have a serious bearing on the Turkish settlement. Reports declare from 5,000 to 15,000 persons are dead. While a majority of these victims fell at the hands of regular Turkish troops, many hundreds of wretched men, women and children perished in their flight through the blizzard which was raging in the Marash region when they attempted to follow the French troops who were withdrawing from there.

The hands which followed these refugees and cut them down have been identified as composed of Nationalists, but the Council of Foreign Ministers here is unable to say whether the Constantinian Government was responsible for the massacre or was even able to check the slaughter. Therefore, although the threat has been made to punish the Sultan by the peace terms in the event the massacres continue, chief reliance is according to detailed information received by French officials, French officials say it was impossible to foresee and prevent the massacre, as the army of occupation was not large enough to furnish strong guards at every point where the Turks are likely to engage in an uprising.

One official, referring to the British view that the French were responsible, remarked that the British were responsible for the German High Seas Fleet, which was anchored in a British port and yet not prevented the German ships from being scuttled.

"In the case of the massacre at Marash," he said, "our men were far from home and with no accessible reinforcements. They were suddenly overwhelmed by an attack such as no similar force could suppress."

NEW ROYALIST PARTY FORMING IN GERMANY

Minority Element Calls for Dissolution of Assembly.

BERLIN, March 5.—German royalists have organized a party "to comprise all men and women who do not approve of the present form of government." Its headquarters are at the Reichstag. The announced object of the party will be to "coordinate and organize the nation's monarchist elements."

Demands for dissolution of the National Assembly on May 1 is made a joint resolution introduced by the Conservative and National Liberal parties.

SLEET AND GALE FOLLOW RAIN AS STORM HITS N. Y.

Thousands of Dollars Worth of Damage Reported in Many Sections.

PLATE GLASS CRASHES

Ships Rush for Shelter When High Wind Sweeps the Seas.

SUBURBS SUFFER HEAVILY

Passaic River Breaks Banks and Other Streams Rise Swiftly.

New York city was struck by a sleet storm soon after midnight that, driven before a powerful gale, rendered traffic in the streets practically impossible and did damage amounting to thousands of dollars to plate glass windows along Fifth avenue and other thoroughfares. Reports from surrounding territory indicated that the damage was widespread and that vessels at sea along the coast were hurriedly seeking shelter.

The sudden return of winter came after a night of drenching rain. A rapid drop in temperature quickly turned the rain into sleet and the wind which switched to the northwest increased rapidly in its velocity.

In Fifth avenue Policeman Murphy was standing near the corner of Fifty-fifth street when the sound of crashing glass took him on the run to the Ehrlich Galleries at 707 Fifth avenue, where a plate glass window twenty by fifteen feet had blown in, exposing to the swirling gusts of winds pictures and other art objects valued at many thousands of dollars.

In the front part of the window were the ruined remains of two costly Japanese vases. Swaying perilously on the wall in the rear was a large painting, "Tobias and the Angel," the work of Jacopo Palma, 1494-1528. Policeman Murphy was joined in a few minutes by policeman Kats and together they climbed over the debris in the window and rescued the large painting.

King George III. Picture Saved.
Next the policeman carried to safety a large portrait of King George III., painted by Mather Brown in 1783, as well as a large bas relief in bronze of "Moses and the Ten Commandments" by the sculptor "Cicco Atticus Quintus," landscape at Villa Atrium, by Richard Wilson, 1714-1752, and valued at \$12,000, was also in the window. It was shattered at the Royal Academy exhibit in 1770. Harry L. Ehrlich, owner of the galleries, said the total value of the paintings in the window was about \$35,000.

Mr. Ehrlich blamed striking glaziers for the wrecking of his window. He said that last Wednesday night they made a small hole in the plate glass, possibly by a small bullet, the result being that the glass was shattered. On the night many other windows throughout the city were damaged in a similar manner.

At Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street a plate glass window in the store of W. & J. Sloane was shattered. In the window was a \$5,000 Oriental rug, which it was feared was badly injured by the falling glass. The high gale and the ice on the pavement made automobile traffic dangerous. In Fifth avenue and other thoroughfares all vehicles caught in the storm were whirled about, dashed against the curb or driven helplessly into side streets.

Clogged sewers and the heavy rainfall flooded many streets and cellars throughout the Bronx. Water in the cellar of apartment houses reached a depth of about six feet. The storm interfered with the overhead wiring system on 16th street north, causing a fire in the University Heights section, leaving those victims in darkness for most of the night. Electric illumination of the city was maintained by candles and lamps.

Suburban Streets Flooded.
In the suburbs the early rain flooded streets and cellars because ice filled the gutters and rendered them useless. Coney Island was a mire an hour after the rain began. Similar conditions existed at nearby points on Long Island and in New Jersey and Westchester.

Early in the day reports from New Jersey towns bordering the Passaic river indicated that that stream was about to rise to a record height and inundate the surrounding territory. The Delaware river was behaving nicely, according to despatches from Bordentown, N. J. The ice opposite there gave way and was carried downstream, and river men familiar with local conditions felt no apprehension of danger.

At the height of the storm Singee, N. J., reported that the Passaic river showed a rise of eighteen inches. At Caldwell the Government rifle ranges were again in danger. Last fall they were damaged by floods.

Along the coast the storm caused two ships to go aground. The steamship Marzocchi of the United States Shipping Board's fleet, was fast off the Delaware coast. She was sending her position by radio as of Henlopen Light. Assistance was sent to her from the Philadelphia navy yard.

American freighter Orient was driven up on Willoughby beach, near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay.

Passengers Stalled on Mountains.
HARRISTON, Pa., March 5.—A snowstorm following an all day rain brought a drop in temperature to below the freezing point, and the Lehigh Traction Company system in this section was blocked. The Wilkesbarre and Hazleton Railway Company, operating a third rail system, between this city and Wilkesbarre, is also unable to operate and a well-filled passenger car is stalled on the mountains.

Anglo-French Loan Not to Be Renewed

LONDON, March 5.—J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced to-night that England and France had agreed not to renew the Anglo-French loan issued in the United States in 1915, and were taking steps for its repayment. The loan was for \$500,000,000 at 5 per cent.

SMITH ASSAILS HEARST AGAIN

Accuses Him of Diverting to Own Use \$1,000 of Army Food Meant for Poor.

"DID HE PAY FOR IT?"

Governor Makes First of Series of Addresses Here to Force Legislation.

By way of strong climax to his direct appeal to the people in behalf of his own legislation Gov. Smith last night in the Baltimore accused William Randolph Hearst of diverting to his own use almost \$1,000 worth of army food which, according to the Governor, was intended to feed the poor of New York city.

"And I want to see some real newspaper ask him to-morrow whether he paid for it," roared the Governor. The applause was tumultuous. Mr. Smith went into no further details upon that particular phase of his general attack upon Mr. Hearst and the Hearst newspapers, but he made his onslaught comprehensive, assailing those journals as unfair, unfaithful, dishonest and hypocritical.

The Governor's charge against Mr. Hearst came at the close of a ninety-minute speech to members and guests of the community councils of Greater New York. It was the first of a series of such speeches through which he will seek to arouse sufficient public interest in his milk, water power, municipal ownership, workmen's compensation, rent profiteering and health center bills to force them out of committee and into legislative debate and action.

He did not announce his desire to succeed himself as Governor, although it was easy enough for those who wanted to interpret his speech thus to place a second term meaning to his direct charges that such legislation of his that would affect private and corporate interests was being suppressed through the influence of such interests and the fear of the Republican party that it would lose valuable patronages.

Refers to Lusk Investigation.
Concerning the Hearst newspapers he had much to say. He pointed to the fact that the Lusk committee was investigating unrest, Bolshevism and anarchy.

"Yet," he declared, "that committee has not yet started investigation of these newspapers, which have done more to create such unrest than any other agency."

Speaking of the recommendations of George Gordon Battle that the Council of Farms and Markets should be abolished or subjected to responsible supervision if the price and distribution of milk are to be placed within the power of the people and taken out of the hands of the producers, he said that the Legislature had no desire nor inclination to enact such legislation unless the people compelled it to.

"There's no power in this State that can put such legislation through except the people themselves," he said. "Whether the people are to be deceived by those opposed to such legislation are more powerful than the people is for you to say. The fellow who is to be hurt by regulation is not the one who is to be hurt by the people."

He declared that the Council of Farms and Markets had smugly refused to make any answer to Mr. Battle's report upon its ineptitude. He said that it had not to be because it was an irretrievable body responsible to no one or no other body and was a source of great political patronage that was extremely useful to the Legislature, who would build strong party and personal machines.

Will Not Defend Itself.
"If the political association in this city to which I belong had been accused of such a thing," he added, "there'd not be a jail big enough to hold all the prisoners. Yet the Council will not even defend itself. Still the 1920 budget carries \$1,155,430 for its maintenance, and what do you get for it?"

"The political memories of the people are short. Later on some little cocktail orator will get up in your district and say, 'What has Smith done? Did he reduce the cost of living? No! And the audience will agree with him.'"

The Governor then dealt with his proposed water power conservation bill. He called attention to the fact that electric power was as expensive in Buffalo as in Manhattan despite the fact that a private corporation supplied Buffalo from power it got from the Niagara River and

Continued on Fifth Page.

DRYS THREATEN PROBE OF WETS' FUND IN ALBANY

But Liquor Advocates Say They Do Not Fear Scandal to Develop.

EACH SIDE IS BITTER

Plans for Anti-Saloon League Inquiry Go on Despite Charges.

DONORS GET A FRIGHT

Fight May Reveal Names of Those Whose Money Aided Prohibition.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
ALBANY, March 5.—The proposed investigation of the Anti-Saloon League has developed into the most bitter conflict between the wet and dry forces of the State witnessed here in the years of fighting over prohibition. Enemies of the league apparently were making considerable headway to-day in building up their case when they were met with threats that the drys were preparing to retaliate by demanding an inquiry into an alleged slush fund reported to have been used by the liquor interests, and about which much loose talk has been heard for a year in the Capitol corridors.

Assemblyman Cuvillier, whose resolution to inquire into the league renewed the fight, said that numerous attempts at intimidation had been made in the last two days and that the Assembly was determined to go ahead with its inquiry without heeding the threats.

Ministers Denounce League.
Seven ministers have come forward with offers to testify regarding what they commonly term the "unfair practices" of the league. The Rev. C. T. Obinger, now in Dover, Del., wrote to Mr. Cuvillier that it was time for the Legislature to stop the leagues using the church for political purposes.

Another minister is said to have offered evidence to show that the Anti-Saloon League was getting ready to turn its guns on tobacco and that an anti-tobacco campaign was to be the next step. This was proposed, it was charged, as assurance that the salaried employees of the league would not lose their positions when the prohibition issue was settled.

Most of the information so far given by the ministers is said to relate to methods employed by the league in collecting money and in expending big funds. There appears to be much animosity toward William H. Anderson, known by many church critics.

It is understood that agents of both sides have been hard at work gathering evidence. The wets are going over State Department records showing official reports of the league on lobbying.

Contributors Become Uneasy.
Some of the largest contributors to the league's campaign against rum are said to have become uneasy and to have sent requests that the league should not be brought out. The list is believed to contain the names of many men who employ large numbers of workers.

Regarding the reported "slush fund" there are many conflicting reports and little actual information. Robbed of all animosity it appears that the charge relates to sums said to have been paid for legal advice. The wets leaders in the Legislature are not alarmed by threats of "exposure."

The Rev. Mr. Obinger in his letter to Mr. Cuvillier stated that he is a resident of Allegany County, N. Y. He wrote to express his approval of the Assembly action in starting an investigation of the league and its insolent agent, Anderson. Some time ago he wrote to Speaker Sweet protesting against the activities "of this man in the State capital."

Text of Premiers' Note.
The text of the note, which bears date of London, February 24, follows:

"The Prime Ministers of France and Great Britain welcome the communication which they have to-day received from the President of the United States in answer to their memorandum of February 17. They wish to record their appreciation of the recognition given therein by President Wilson to the attitude of the French and British Governments concerning the Adriatic settlement. The French and British Prime Ministers are glad once again to repeat their assurance given by them in the memorandum of January 23 that they have never had the intention of making a definite settlement of the questions raised without obtaining the views of the American Government."

A further explanation of these views, which is supplied in the memorandum under reply, is therefore for the French and British Governments a matter of very great interest and importance, all the more since it shows that the United States Government does not wish to disinterested themselves from the general peace of the world, it was said, as they intend to take pictures en route.

John Emerson, formerly Mr. Fairbanks' director, and Frank Case, proprietor of the Hotel Algonquin, who are both close friends of the agitator, they had heard nothing of an impending marriage. Acquaintances of both parties have been waiting word of such a wedding and did not think it likely.

TREATY WAITS ON WILSON; DEMOCRATS SEEK STAND; SILENCE AT WHITE HOUSE

PREMIERS HOLD ADRIATIC CLUB

Recourse to Pact of London Is Threat Made in Their Last Note to Wilson.

IF AN AGREEMENT FAILS

"It Is Only Valid Alternative," Lloyd George and Millerand Tell the President.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, March 5.—Recourse to the pact of London of 1915 by which vast areas of the Dalmatian coast and the hinterland of the Adriatic provinces of the former Hapsburg domain were to be assigned to Italy as the reward for her participation as an ally of the Entente nations in the war is the threat held out by the French and British Premiers as their only solution of the Italo-Yugo-Slav controversy in their most recent note to the American Government.

The note was made public by the State Department to-night. Already the answer of President Wilson is in the hands of the French and British Premiers, but publication in this country will be reserved until Monday at the earliest. The note given out to-night is the answer of Premiers Millerand and Lloyd George to the Wilson note of February 24.

The document is couched in the polite phrases of diplomacy and is not long. It reviews only generally the situation and accepts promptly the proposal embodied in Mr. Wilson's last published communication that a settlement as between Italy and Yugo-Slavia be attempted rather than that the efforts of the Allied and Associated Powers as mediators and pacifiers be continued indefinitely. There is a suggestion of reproach against the President's withdrawal of American plenipotentiaries from deliberations of the Premiers and the clean cut intimation that a restoration of direct negotiation and actual contact is far preferable to the present method of doing business.

Effect of American Absence.

"The absence of any American representatives has proved in practice almost insurmountable obstacle to the success of negotiations and to the acceptance by the parties concerned of an equitable solution in conformity with the principles of the Peace Conference and of the legitimate though conflicting aspirations of the Italian and Yugo-Slav peoples," say the Premiers.

Appreciation of the unwillingness of the American Government to relinquish further participation in the controversy is expressed "since it shows that the United States Government does not wish to disinterested themselves from the general question of peace."

The Premiers are willing to accept the President's suggestion that an attempt at settlement be made de novo by the method of direct negotiation by Italy and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, which, if unsuccessful, shall be followed by further effort by the combined Powers, but this brings the situation back to the pact of London of 1915, the suggested wiping clean of the diplomatic slate there is no willingness to sacrifice this important pact, much as Mr. Wilson may condemn its partition of the Yugo-Slav territory.

The Premiers hold the pact of London carries their signatures and regardless of the circumstances in which it was arranged it constitutes the unbreakable bond of both France and Great Britain.

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A further explanation of these views, which is supplied in the memorandum under reply, is therefore for the French and British Governments a matter of very great interest and importance, all the more since it shows that the United States Government does not wish to disinterested themselves from the general peace of the world, it was said, as they intend to take pictures en route.

Wilson's Latest Note Delivered in London

LONDON, March 5.—President Wilson's note in reply to the latest communication of the allied Premiers on the Adriatic question reached the American Embassy here to-day. It was delivered to Earl Curzon, the Foreign Secretary, this afternoon. The instructions sent with the note from Washington contain no mention of arrangements for its publication.

PLAN TO RUSH FLOUR ABROAD

Starving People Cannot Wait for Congress Action, Says Julius H. Barnes.

5,000,000 BARRELS READY

Head of Grain Corporation Urges Action on \$50,000,000 Appropriation.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, March 5.—Rood to prevent thousands of deaths by starvation in Poland, Austria and Armenia will be rushed to these sections soon by the United States Grain Corporation regardless of whether Congress acts on the \$50,000,000 European food relief bill, Julius H. Barnes, head of the corporation, to-day informed the House Rules Committee.

After representatives of the State Department, the Y. W. C. A., the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the American Bankers Association portrayed a picture of human misery in these countries Mr. Barnes said he felt it his duty under the powers of the wheat guarantee act to send a surplus of 5,000,000 barrels of low grade flour to Central Europe on long term credits.

The situation, all witnesses said, was becoming more critical every day. They scored the delay the food relief bill had encountered because of the refusal of the Republican steering committee to allow it to be considered on the floor. The measure was passed unanimously from the Ways and Means Committee five weeks ago.

Mr. Barnes declared that the 5,000,000 barrels of flour cannot be sold in this country because it is made out of soft winter wheat. The corporation has carried on an extensive advertising campaign to dispose of the flour without success because the American people want only the hard winter wheat. "As soon as warm weather comes this flour will start to deteriorate," Mr. Barnes told the committee. "I do not propose to allow it to spoil in warehouses here while people in Europe on the verge of starvation are offering their customs, their art galleries and everything they have as security to obtain this food."

Under the wheat guarantee act if I am able to sell four for cash, as I have been unable to do in this case, I can sell it for credit, and I propose to accept the securities offered by these starving peoples."

"I would rather have Congress authorize me to extend credits to the extent of \$50,000,000, because I believe it will cause other countries to join in aid from the people. The starvation Government stands ready to transport the flour whether Congress acts or not."

The flour is valued at \$10.75 a barrel. The hearings before the committee to-day are the last in the legislative process in breaking down the opposition of the Republican leaders to the relief measure. It is possible that in place of the bill a resolution authorizing Mr. Barnes to carry out his program will be substituted. There is little doubt that such measure will pass if it reaches the floor.

FAIRBANKS TO WED MARY PICKFORD

Reported Two Film Stars Are to Tour World.

It was learned yesterday from a reliable source in this city that Mary Pickford is to be married to Douglas Fairbanks soon. Miss L. Malevinsky of O'Brien, Malevinsky & Driscoll, 182 Broadway, who are Miss Pickford's attorneys in the East, said he had not heard of such an intention on their part and did not think it likely.

It was stated, however, by a person in a position to know that the intention of the two leaders in the motion picture world is to slip away quietly and be married, letting only the members of their immediate families in on the secret. After the ceremony they expect to make a tour of the world, but they will not return from films, it was said, as they intend to take pictures en route.

John Emerson, formerly Mr. Fairbanks' director, and Frank Case, proprietor of the Hotel Algonquin, who are both close friends of the agitator, they had heard nothing of an impending marriage. Acquaintances of both parties have been waiting word of such a wedding and did not think it likely.

Interview Arranged for Simmons to Gauge Maximum Concession.

OTHERS DESIRE LIGHT

Attitude Toward Separate Peace One Point That Remains in Doubt.

FINAL VOTE NEXT WEEK

Lodge Reservation Regarding Reparations Readopted by Vote of 41 to 22.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, March 5.—With the vote on the treaty ratification not more than a week ahead, the Senate is entering a series of serious endeavors which mark the effort to align forces for the final great test. The Democrats have set about procuring from the White House its lowest terms on which, if ratified, the treaty will receive Executive approval. All now hangs on the word from the President, and there is serious doubt whether any word will be spoken.

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), the acting Democratic leader, sent a note to the White House on Wednesday suggesting the advisability of a conference between the President and Senator Simmons (N. C.). For himself Mr. Hitchcock was so well satisfied that he understood the President's mind that he did not think it necessary to go; but among other Senators there has been the desire to know by direct communication the final terms of the President.

It was stated at the White House to-day that no appointment has yet been made for Senator Simmons, but it is expected the President will receive him in a few days. Senator Simmons, if received by the President, probably will be the first of several Democrats who will ask advice. It is desired to get the Democratic side advised as to the President's determination so there can be no uncertainty hereafter; no shifting of responsibilities for whatever may happen.

Other Advice Is Desired.

Not only do the Senators want to know whether any particular modification of the crucial reservations were received by Presidential approval, but it is necessary to learn what the President wishes to be done in case the treaty again falls of ratification.

Shall it be returned to the President, be left in suspense or shall a resolution similar to that by Senator Knox (Pa.), offered months ago, initiating effort for a separate peace with Germany, be adopted? Or would the President veto that resolution and insist on taking the treaty into the campaign?

To these and various other questions it is desired to get answers if possible before the critical voting starts. So far as could be learned from those most in the President's confidence there is little hope that it will accept any form of the Article X reservation that the Senate will present to him. The spokesman of the President and Senators were substantially agreed to-day that there is very small hope of ratification, but in some other quarters the hope is greater. It was thought, it might be accommodation and ratification.

A